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Premier Kim Il Sung gave answers, on July 1, 1969, to a number of questions raised by Abdel Hamid Ahmed Hamrouche, General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic, who had visited our country.

According to a report from Cairo, the August 21 issue of the UAR paper "Al Gumhuria" carried the full text of his answers together with a photo of Premier Kim Il Sung giving a reception to the General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic.

The full text of the answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic is as follows:

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Answers to the Questions Raised by General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic

KIM IL SUNG

QUESTION: Comrade Premier, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is the most important thing I have learned on my visit to Korea. During my stay in Korea I have seen that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is being embodied splendidly in all domains of your domestic and foreign policies. I have seen clearly how the principle of self-reliance is being actually carried through at home, in particular. But I cannot say I have fully understood everything in a short time. So, could you please tell me something more about it, Comrade Premier?

ANSWER: As for the situation in our country, you have heard about it from the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union, Editor-in-Chief of *Rodong Shinmun*, I suppose.

As you have probably noticed, we made no little success in creating a new society and a new life in the past. We owe the past success entirely to the correct policies and sagacious leadership of our Party and Government and to the courageous struggle of our people who rose to carry through the Party's policies.

In leading the revolutionary struggles and constructive work our Party has taken the idea of *Juche* as its invariable guiding compass, and our people, armed with the Party's idea of *Juche*, have waged an indomitable struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

We are making the Korean revolution. As far as the Korean revolution is concerned, Koreans know about it better than anyone else. The master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people and our own strength is also the decisive factor of its victory. No foreigners can prescribe to us what to do about the Korean revolution or carry it out in our stead. In order to make the Korean revolution well, its masters, the Korean people themselves, should use their own brains, solve all the problems arising therefrom with their own efforts and settle them in conformity with the interests of the Korean revolution.

That is why we laid it down as the most important task to establish *Juche* in all fields of the revolution and construction, and have fought to this end ever since the first days of liberation.

To establish *Juche* means, in short, to live with your own sense and your own strength without following others blindly or trying to live on the help of others' strength, means to abide by the stand of tackling everything in conformity to your own actual circumstances and in the interests of the revolution of your own country.

We have firmly established *Juche* in ideology, and embodied it thoroughly in all the political, economic and military fields. *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the consistent stand of our Party.

Our Party has so far adhered firmly to the stand of *Juche* of solving all the problems of the revolution and construction independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and mainly with our own efforts, and we the entire people have waged struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which calls on us to accomplish the revolution and build socialism and communism in our country with our own efforts and the resources of our own country, ridding ourselves of the idea of depending on others.

As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and the self-reliant efforts, we have been able to advance the country's revolution along the shortest cut and win victories and successes surmounting manifold hardships and trials. *Juche* and self-reliance—this is the basic guarantee for all our achievements.

You might have seen our films shot right after the armistice; the war destroyed so many things in our country, indeed. Everything was burnt down and destroyed and only ashes were to be found in towns and villages. In Pyongyang alone, for example, nothing was left but a few houses after the war and even that all damaged. Our country was really in a very difficult situation and confronted with mountains of hardships at that time.

But we were not discouraged at all. We set out on the post-war rehabilitation and construction, fully convinced that we could rise to our feet again in any adversity, so long as there were the Party, the power, the people and the territory. Our Party implanted in the minds of the people the conviction that they could rise again on the debris if they relied on their own efforts though everything was devastated almost completely by the war, and energetically aroused the people to the gigantic struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and construction. The Party called upon all strata of our people to contribute what they had to the sacred cause of building the socialist fatherland: those who had physical strength their physical strength, those who had wisdom their wisdom, and those who had technical skill their technical skill.

The entire people of our country, in active response to the Party's call, rose as one and waged a courageous struggle devoting all their physical strength, wisdom and technical skill. Our working people manufactured machines for themselves and rebuilt factories, turning out what they had not and searching out more what was not enough. Furthermore, they made new scientific inventions, technical innovations and creative suggestions, thereby solving bottlenecks and knotty problems facing our country with their own efforts. Especially the patriotic intellectuals of our country made a great contribution.

Let me cite a few examples.

Under Japanese imperialist rule there was hardly any textile industry in the northern half of our country. There were no more than a few thousand spindles and the per capita output of fabrics was barely 14 centimetres. Even after liberation it was not so easy to resolve the problem of clothing for the people. Our country has a poor harvest of cotton because we have much rain in summer, so the question of fibres still remained a headache.

Our scientists displayed the spirit of self-reliance, and solved this difficult question satisfactorily. Some scientists devised the method of making vinalon from limestone which abounds in our

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country, while others invented the method of turning out fibres from reed which grows in plenty in our country. Thus we came to solve completely the problem of clothing for the people with the efforts of our own scientists and domestic raw materials.

Previously our country had many bottlenecks in iron industry, too. Coking coal is not produced in our country, and we had to import it from abroad to turn out iron. But our scientists succeeded in producing iron with anthracite which is inexhaustible in our country, with the result that we opened up an avenue to the production of iron with our domestic raw materials. This was another great contribution to consolidating the foundations of the country's independent economy.

Now some countries produce fertilizers by means of electrolyzing water. But this method requires too much electricity, so it does not suit us. Our scientists, therefore, devised the method of producing fertilizers by gasifying the coal of our country.

Besides, various kinds of minerals have been found, which used to be taken for being absent in our country and they have helped to develop industry rapidly, and a great deal has been done also in the irrigation of agriculture by devising ways and methods which other countries do not know. The constructive work, too, could be pushed ahead rapidly because it was done with our domestic raw materials and building materials.

The idea of *Juche* and the spirit of self-reliance have likewise been embodied creditably in the fields of education and culture.

The cadres and people of our country are inured to self-reliance and have become very courageous. Whatever task the Party may set forth, they accept it readily without the slightest hesitation and always carry it through to the end with their own efforts and their own talents, however difficult and hard it may be.

When we were rebuilding and constructing blast furnaces soon after the armistice, we had no technicians and were short of equipment and materials. To make things easy, we would have to invite foreign technicians and procure equipment from abroad. But we had not enough money to do so at that time. So, we took bold measures. We provisionally graduated the third-year students of the technical college in advance and asked them to design and build furnaces. There were about 200 of them, and they worked hard day and night and succeeded in building excellent furnaces in a little more than a year.

Had we built furnaces with foreign help, it would have cost us much time as well as much money. It would have taken a year to design, another year to manufacture the equipment plus a considerably long period of time to bring them in; it would have taken four to five years at least to complete the construction of a furnace after all.

If you rely on foreign countries in building a furnace, it requires such a large amount of fund and much time at that, but if you rely on your own efforts, you can build a good furnace in the short period of a year. How nice it is to rely on your own efforts!

It also needs much money to import such things as electric locomotives from abroad, too. We could not afford to buy from foreign countries lots of electric locomotives needed in our country. Therefore, we assigned our college students and technicians the task of designing and building locomotives with their own efforts. Our technicians are now in a position to turn out fine electric locomotives by their own techniques and efforts and are electrifying nearly all the railway lines in the country with electric locomotives of their own make.

Whenever we got a good machine, we, modelling after it, unfolded machine multiplying movements everywhere and thus developed the nation's machine-building industry. Today we manufacture automobiles, tractors and various kinds of weapons on our own, we make almost everything we need with our own efforts.

By relying on our own efforts in this way, we have laid down solid foundations for an independent national economy and built up the impregnable defence power of the country and have become able to solve fully the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people.

In our country today up-to-date machines made by ourselves are working at the construction sites and tractors made by ourselves ploughing the fields; strings of Charyokkaengsaeng (Self-Reliance) lorries are running along the roads of our country. Our brave People's Army men are safeguarding the defence-line of the country impregnably with the weapons made by our working class. It is true that our people's livelihood is not so plentiful as that in advanced countries. However, we all eat our fill with the rice we produce in our country without purchasing it from foreign countries, and lead a decent life, living in the houses built by ourselves, dressed in clothing made of the fabrics produced in our country and using the daily necessaries of our own make.

As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and the self-reliant efforts we have turned our country, once a backward colonial agrarian nation, into such an advanced socialist industrial-agricutural country in a very short span of time. Today our people have become a dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout.

Some say that a small country need not have a comprehensively developed industry and others say that it is better to produce for itself only some of the things which are needed in the country and to buy the rest from foreign countries. Certainly, at a given stage of development of the productive forces you may buy from abroad those things which are not produced or are in slight demand in your country. But the main thing is to set it as a principle to build an independent national industry with your own efforts and the resources of your own country all along. Particularly, you must produce yourselves things which are in great demand at home and also important raw materials and other materials. Only by so doing can you ensure the independence of the national economy.

The idea of *Juche* and the spirit of self-reliance are by no means nationalism. We establish *Juche* and rely on our own efforts in order to build socialism and communism faster and better. Koreans are bound to build socialism and communism in Korea and live in Korea. They could not abandon their country to live in some other country, could they? If we build socialism and communism well in Korea by relying on our own efforts, it means we accomplish our national duty, and, at the same time, we are faithful to our international duty, and it will be conducive to the advancement of the world revolution.

By establishing *Juche* and relying on our own efforts we never mean that we reject international solidarity, mutual co-operation and assistance among fraternal countries and solve everything by ourselves. We invariably insist that international solidarity should be further strengthened among the fraternal countries and deem it necessary to co-operate and assist each other.

We were given active support and encouragement of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world in the difficult days of post-war rehabilitation and construction. We also received no small assistance from the fraternal socialist countries. The successes made in the post-war rehabilitation and construction of our country are associated also with the helping hands of the peoples of the fraternal countries. We are grateful for this and remember this.

We learn advanced things from foreign countries and draw on their good experiences. We also get foreign help when undertaking something we do not know or tackling something new to us and purchase from foreign countries things we do not have in our country. We have built a thermal power station with the help of Soviet technicians. We are building an oil refinery also with the help of Soviet technicians because oil is not yet produced in our country. Certainly, next time we will build thermal power stations and oil refineries on the strength of our own technicians.

We consider it necessary to work together and assist each other among the fraternal countries and get help from foreign countries, but we do not consider it to be the main thing. Even in the days of post-war rehabilitation and construction we invariably set it forth as the basis to rely on our own efforts and did not attach importance to foreign assistance. It is all the more so today. Foreign assistance has limitations, however sincere it may be, and can only play an auxiliary role in building the national economy. It is impossible to meet our own demands in time and satisfactorily with the assistance of foreign countries.

If too much stress is laid on foreign assistance or attempt is made to rely entirely on others, it will cause people to lose faith in their own strength and neglect their endeavours to tap the inner resources of their own country, blindly pinning hopes on others and imitating them only. Then, it will be impossible to succeed in building a sovereign, independent state in the end. You are a writer, and, in writing, too, you cannot write a good article or improve your writing if you just imitate or copy other's articles. You can write a good article and raise your ability of writing only when you use your own brains in writing.

Our experience shows that it is possible to build an independent national economy with success and bring prosperity and progress to the country only when *Juche* is thoroughly established and self-reliance maintained as the basis.

You speak very highly of the success made in the socialist construction of our country. But the success we have registered is, as yet, no more than an initial one. We are not self-complacent at all with our success already made.

We have a lot of things to do. We have not yet unified our country. The southern half of our country is still under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism.

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It is the supreme revolutionary task for our nation to chase the U.S. imperialists out of the country and accomplish the unification of the country.

In order to unify the divided country and hasten the nationwide victory of the revolution we should carry out the socialist construction better in the northern half of the Republic and further strengthen our revolutionary forces in all the political, economic and military fields. Especially, it poses as an important task to consolidate more firmly the foundations of the independent national economy by rapidly developing the nation's industry.

It is true that we have many difficulties and hardships ahead. However, they are not the difficulties in marking time or the hardships in retreating; they are the difficulties and hardships on the way of our advance.

It is the revolutionary mettle of our people not to sink in despair before difficulties or yield to hardships but to make continuous innovations and continuous advance forward to fresh victories. We will, in the future, too, as in the past, continue to thoroughly establish *Juche* in all spheres of social life and display to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thereby courageously surmounting all difficulties and hardships and creditably discharge the national and international duties devolved upon us.

QUESTION: Comrade Premier, in your report at the celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of your Republic you said it is a sad thing that there are differences within the socialist camp, which should be overcome. Do you think that the differences within the socialist camp have further deepened since September 1968?

ANSWER: As we said before and say still now, there are differences between the socialist countries and we are not going to conceal it by any means.

But the differences between the socialist countries must in no way be identified with the contradictions between the imperialist powers or with the contradictions of the different state and social systems which exist between the socialist and imperialist countries. In all the socialist countries power is in the hand of the working class and the public ownership of the means of production is established with the result that exploitation and oppression of man by man is liquidated. Between the socialist countries, therefore, there can be no contradictions which reflect the fundamentally different interests between the hostile classes.

The differences between the socialist countries are, in all respects, the differences between the fraternal countries fighting together for the common goal. If there are differences between the socialist countries, they are mainly the differences over the estimation of imperialism and over strategic and tactical questions of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Some overestimate the strength of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and do not wage an active anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, thinking that once the imperialists explode an atom bomb the whole world would perish. We cannot agree to this.

Imperialism should not be underestimated, of course, but it should not be overestimated, either. Imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, is already on the decline.

If the U.S. imperialists are not on the decline, why did they suffer defeat in the Korean war? If the U.S. imperialists are not doomed like the sun setting behind the western hills, why are they getting it in the neck in South Vietnam? This tells that the days of U.S. imperialism are already numbered.

And the imperialists dared not ignite war when the U.A.R. people who had been freed from the yoke of imperialism and were embarking upon the creation of a new life, nationalized the Suez Canal under the leadership of President Nasser.

The Algerian people fought valiantly against the French imperialists and won independence and many other African countries have set out in building a new life, emancipated from imperialist yoke. The colonial ruling system of imperialism is collapsing beyond control on the African continent.

Then, is it quiet in Latin America? No, certainly not. Anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggles are being forcefully unfolded by the peoples and the U.S. imperialists are helpless and hit hard also in Latin America which used to be called a "tranquil backyard" of the United States. The revolutionary Cuban people are gallantly building socialism right in front of the U.S. imperialists. Not long ago, Nixon's "special envoy" was given a souce in the surge of anti-U.S. resistance of the peoples in Latin American countries and was turned away at their doors in the end.

Imperialism is attacked not only from without but also from within and is confronted with an acute crisis. The struggle of the Negroes against racial discrimination and for freedom and democratic rights and an anti-war movement of the masses of the people are going on extensively in the United States, and in France also, the working class and the broad masses of the people rose in a struggle and forced the De Gaulle regime of dictatorship to resign its power.

All these are signs of the decline of imperialism.

As you see, there are differences between the socialist countries over the questions of how to size up imperialism, how to struggle against it and how to support the liberation-movement of the peoples.

The differences between the socialist countries are, as it were, something like a casual family conflict of views. Even brothers in one and the same family quarrel with each other occasionally, and how can there be no differences at all on this or that question between the fraternal countries?

Such is our view on the question concerning the differences between the socialist countries.

Well, the question you are interested in is if such differences between the socialist countries are not aggravated lately, but we never view the matter in that light.

Quarrels may increase or diminish sometimes, since the differences between the socialist countries still remain unsettled. Yet, this does not mean that the differences have deepened, much less can it be considered that the socialist countries are completely split from each other.

If any of the socialist countries had completely gone over to the side of imperialism, that would be a different matter. But, when not a single socialist country has gone over to the side of imperialism since the differences arose, and such a thing is impossible, it cannot be considered that the socialist countries are completely split from each other. The peoples of all the socialist countries struggle to attain the common goal of building free and happy socialist, communist society and the socialist countries are united into an alliance required by class solidarity of the international working-classes that have triumphed in the struggle against world imperialism and colonialism. Accordingly, the peoples of the socialist countries will never split with each other.

The socialist countries will eventually overcome the differences and have the same view, and fight on together against imperialism for the victory of socialism and communism.

Any manoeuvre on the part of the imperialists to estrange and split the socialist countries is bound to come to a shameful fiasco.

QUESTION: May I understand that the reason why your Party did not attend the recent international conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties convened in Moscow was precisely based upon your such analysis of the differences within the socialist camp?

ANSWER: In principle, our Party has no objection to an international conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties. It is a necessary and good thing for the fraternal Parties to sit at the same table and discuss together as comrades important questions for the advancement of the international communist movement and working-class movement and lay down common tasks of struggle and achieve unity of action. This sort of conference will conduce to the development of the world revolution and contribute to the cause of unity.

However, to achieve the desired end of the international conference of the fraternal Parties it should be convened with ample preparations after all conditions have been matured. If an international conference is convened under the present conditions, it may further expose the differences between the fraternal Parties to the enemies. Then it will not be favourable to the cause of solidarity, either.

Our Party, proceeding from the desire for solidarity among all the fraternal Parties and from the interests of the Korean revolution and the interests of the international revolutionary movement, refrains from participating in any international conference of the fraternal Parties under the present circumstances that all the conditions are not ripe. This is the consistent stand of our Party.

QUESTION: Comrade Premier, haven't you anything to say to the U.A.R. people through newspapers of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing?

ANSWER: The U.A.R. people under the leadership of President Nasser are valiantly battling against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Israeli aggressors, in defence of national independence and are registering great successes in their struggle to build new society.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the U.A.R. people and extend full support and encouragement to the U.A.R. people in their righteous struggle. Our people regard the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the U.A.R. people as support to their own cause of national unification.

The Korean people are happy to have the U.A.R. people as their comrades-in-arms and will always march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the U.A.R. people in the common struggle against the U.S. and other imperialists.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the U.A.R. people fresh successes in their struggle to force the Israeli aggressors out of the occupied territory and defend the dignity of the Arab peoples and bring about the prosperity of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram from Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, Major **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the sixteenth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, sent on September 1, a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Ho Chi Minh**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the DRV.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram to **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, replying to the latter's telegram sent on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.R., on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Rumania.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to **Nikolae Ceausescu** on his reelection as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party at the tenth congress of the RCP.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of USA Communist Party

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on August 30 the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Present there were Comrade John Pittman, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and coeditor of **Daily World** who is heading the delegation; and Comrade Michael Eisenscher, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and party organizer of Wisconsin State; and Comrade Mike Davidow, Moscow correspondent of **Daily World**, organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., who are the members of the delegation.

Also present were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Entertains Delegation of USA Communist Party to Luncheon

Comrade Kim Il Sung entertained the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America to a luncheon on August 30.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade John Pittman, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and coeditor of **Daily World**.

Also present were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Govt. Del. of Metal Industry of Republic of Cuba

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 1 the government delegation of Metal Industry of the Republic of Cuba.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Agustin Navarrete, Vice-Minister of Mining, Fuel and Metal Industries of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul and Jong Jun Taek; and Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Jong Il Ryong, Minister of Metal Industry, were present there.

Also present there was Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of Metal Industry of the Republic of Cuba

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Receives Personal Letter from Prime Minister of Republic of Singapore

Premier Kim Il Sung received a personal letter from Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Singapore.

The personal letter reads.

I express thanks to you and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm wishes extended to me on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Singapore and pay my compliments to the guarantee of good wishes and friendship given by the government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With high considerations.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

Messages and Telegrams from Many Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, received messages and telegrams from many countries on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

The message from the attendants of the mass meeting held in Alexandria under the cosponsorship of the Arab Socialist Union, the UAR National Peace Council and the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization, wrote:

The heroic Korean people and People's Army rallied rock-firm around Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the fierce life-and-death struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, defended the honour of their country, inspired the struggle of the revolutionary and militant peoples the world over, ushered in a new era in the national-liberation struggle and shattered to smithereens before the world people the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of "invincibility".

The struggle of the Korean people is an example for the world people in their struggle for liberation and socialism.

We UAR people fully support the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying the country under the leadership of Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the hero who inspires and guides the 40 million Korean people.

The anti-U.S. struggle the Korean people are now waging under the leadership of Your Excellency is a support to the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

Our struggle for liquidating the consequences of the Israeli aggression in 1967 under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser and for supporting the right of the Palestinian people to national self-determination is, on its part, a support to the struggle of your people for defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and achieving Korea's unification and for socialism.

The telegram from the attendants of a meeting held in Constantine, Algeria, on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea," wrote:

We resolutely condemn the provocation and criminal acts by the American imperialists against the Korean people and world peace.

We demand all foreign troops to quit unconditionally South Korea so that the Korean people may shape their destiny for themselves.

We support the firm resolve of the entire Korean people to continue their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their followers until they win a final victory.

The telegram from Mamdouh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Society and member of the Parliament of Lebanon, wrote:

July 27th, the day when the great Korean people, under the outstanding leadership of Your Excellency, defeated the U.S. imperialists, inspires the struggle of us Arab people and gives a great lesson and deep confidence to us in our struggle against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and its stooge Israel.

The great Fatherland Liberation War waged by the Korean people was an arduous struggle against U.S. imperialism. But the heroic Korean people under your leadership rose up like one man united with one ideology and fought without fearing death to win an honourable victory.

On this glorious V-day, we warmly congratulate Your Excellency Premier and wish you greater successes in Your Excellency's work for the unification of the country and extend our warm felicitations to the heroic Korean people and men and officers of the People's Army.

The message adopted at the solidarity meeting of the functionaries of the Denmark-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association, Norway-Korea Friendship Committee and Sweden-Korea Friendship Association who participated in the 1969 East Sea week held in the German Democratic Republic, wrote:

We express solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people against the imperialist oppressors in South Korea and for freedom.

We support your just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. and other foreign troops from South Korea.

We believe that this is the demand of the Korean people as well as the people the world over.

The struggle of the Korean people for freedom is our struggle.

The telegram sent by Soumbou Edwardo Marcel, Permanent Representative of the National Liberation Council of the Congo (L) in the Republic of Cuba, wrote:

The successes and victories the Korean people have achieved in the past period not only serve to consolidate the sound sovereignty and independence of the Korean nation but also inspire all the peoples fighting for national liberation.

We would like to tell you whom we respect most that the devotion, self-sacrifice, patriotism and internationalism of the Korean people boundlessly inspire our people. All these are ascribable to the personal education by you, the hero of the Korean nation, of the Korean people. Through your wise leadership you have taught us clearly that the road chosen by the Korean people is the road to victory in the struggle against the enemy.

We extend our militant solidarity to you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the valorous revolutionary fighters in South Korea and the entire Korean people.

The telegram from Ahmad Alnabahani, representative of the Oman Liberation Movement in Damascus, pointed out:

On the occasion of the auspicious 16th anniversary of the victory the friendly Korean people under your outstanding and wise leadership won in the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we extend the warmest congratulations to Your Excellency Premier and deem it a happiness to express our admiration for the brilliant victories the friendly Korean people under the leadership of esteemed Your Excellency have won in the struggle against imperialism and in the country's socialist construction.

The great Fatherland Liberation War waged by the great Korean people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the victory in it give a conviction of victory to all the peoples fighting against imperialism.

The telegram from the attendants at a Mosul branch meeting of the General Union of Palestinian University Students in the Republic of Iraq, wrote:

We university students in Mosul held a meeting to condemn the U.S. imperialists, on the occasion of the day when the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war against the Korean people 19 years ago.

We present at the meeting express, in the name of the Palestinian people residing in Mosul, firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

We firmly believe that all the peoples of the world fighting against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism will be united.

In their letter the students from the three continents who are studying in the UAR stressed:

Far from drawing a lesson from the miserable defeats they suffered in their aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the machinations of aggression and war.

Owing to the furious new war machinations of the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation has been created in Korea where a war may break out at any moment.

We resolutely denounce the American imperialists who are trying to start another aggressive war in Korea.

We fully support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and achieving the country's independent unification. We regard as our own the armed struggle and other various forms of patriotic struggle the South Korean people are vigorously waging against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist repression by the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique and will further strengthen militant solidarity with them.

We will further strengthen militant solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who have common interests in the great strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle put forward by you and are closely linked up with each other.

The Asian, African and Latin American revolutionary peoples, more firmly united, will attack and deal blows at the U.S. imperialists everywhere and limb them, thus sweeping away them.

The students of the three continents studying in Cairo who attended the meeting for strengthening militant solidarity with the heroic Korean people on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea," wrote:

We wholeheartedly wish Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, good health and a long life for the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for withdrawing the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the country and for the further development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle of the world oppressed peoples for freedom and liberation.

Cuban Government Delegation of Metal Industry Gives Banquet

The government delegation of Metal Industry of the Republic of Cuba gave a banquet at the Okryu Hall on the evening of September 1 in connection with its visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was invited to the banquet.

Also invited to the banquet were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul and Jong Jun Taek; and Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Jong Il Ryong, Minister of Metal Industry; and other personages concerned.

Also present were Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez and staff members of the Cuban embassy in Pyongyang, and Cuban guests staying in our country.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the banquet hall, the entire attendants rose to their feet all at once and warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Agustin Navarrete, head of the government delegation of Metal Industry of the Republic of Cuba, spoke first at the banquet.

He said that in the land of heroic Korea, a close brother in the anti-imperialist struggle, his delegation could see the great successes made by the Korean people in all spheres under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and particularly Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the immeasurable solicitude of the Korean comrades in an atmosphere of constant, sincere comradeship, our delegation was inspired by the staunch revolutionary spirit of the Korean people everywhere it went in beautiful Korea. This is, above all, because of the complete commonness of the principles existing between us, he said.

Wherever we went in Korea, he continued, we could witness how the Korean people with steel-like will, under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, had frustrated the manoeuvres of the international reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists and how they had rehabilitated and developed in a short span of time their country reduced to ashes due to the aggressive and brigandish war bestially provoked by the imperialists.

He went on:

Our delegation had conducted its work in an atmosphere of fraternity and comradeship and this work was culminated in the conclusion of an agreement between the governments of Cuba and Korea yesterday.

This agreement is an example of selfless cooperation and a model of genuine internationalism, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism which should be observed in the relations among the socialist countries.

The delegation greatly treasures the aid rendered us.

The Parties, governments and peoples of our two countries are exerting tireless efforts for developing the relations sealed in the common struggle against the imperialist enemy, particularly U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism and international gendarme.

This cooperation which firmly assists in the economic and technical development of our country and helps reinforce the material foundation of our country, will make a contribution to strengthening and developing our relations which have already become invincible today.

The development of the relations of political and economic cooperation between Cuba and Korea not only coincides with the interests of our two peoples but

(Continued on Page 8)

Agreement on DPRK Rendering Economic and Technical Cooperation to Republic of Cuba Signed

An agreement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rendering economic and technical cooperation to the Republic of Cuba was signed on August 31 in Pyongyang between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

The agreement was signed on behalf of our side by Kong Jin Tae, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on behalf of the Cuban side by Agustin Navarrete, Vice-Minister of Mining, Fuel and Metal Industries, authorized by the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

Present at the signing ceremony from our side were Comrade Jong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Jong Il Ryong, Minister of Metal Industry; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and members of the delegation of the Korean side and other personages concerned and from the Cuban side Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country; members of the delegation of the Cuban side and staff members of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in our country.

The agreement will contribute to further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and solidarity and the relations of economic cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, gave a banquet on the evening of August 31 in connection with the signing of the agreement.

The Glorious Revolutionary Traditions of the Korean People

The great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, born into a revolutionary family, started his revolutionary activities since early years, indicated to the Korean people the guiding ideology of the Korean revolution pervaded with the idea of *Juche* and, on this basis, elucidated the scientific strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution to lead it to a victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, having overcome the fundamental weaknesses that were found in the early years of the communist movement in Korea, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 284.)

The 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, marked an historical period when the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement developed on to the highest stage.

As far back as in the early days of his revolutionary activities (1926-31) Comrade Kim Il Sung accumulated a wealth of experiences in his political and military activities to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people on to a new higher stage, made meticulous preparations for the purpose and laid down the *Juche*-motivated line of the Korean revolution, that is, the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the line of the united anti-Japanese national front and the line of the organisational and ideological preparations for the founding of a party.

With a scientific insight into the prevailing revolutionary situation in the period from the late 1920's to the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded, in April 1932, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army as a standing armed force, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, organizing and waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Stemming from the character and the historic tasks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, it was an acute class struggle designed to achieve the national liberation and social emancipation, and a national-liberation struggle. And it was the armed struggle, the highest form of struggle, a revolutionary struggle combined with the political and economic struggle of the masses with the armed struggle as its centre, and a struggle which proceeded in close combination with the struggles for founding the Party, establishing the people's government and forming the united national front. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a heroic struggle of arduous and protracted nature the like of which could scarcely be found in the history of the revolutionary movement in the world.

It was precisely in the historical course of such a relentless revolutionary struggle that Comrade Kim Il Sung created the revolutionary traditions our Party and people have inherited, the traditions with the most profound ideological contents, rich exploits and experiences, the revolutionary method and popular style of work, which form a complete whole. The fundamental problems arising in our revolution and construction have their historical roots in the revolutionary traditions.

The keynote of the revolutionary traditions Comrade Kim Il Sung established in the early days of his revolutionary activities and in the course of his subsequent, long-drawn armed struggle is the unitary ideological system run through with the idea of *Juche*.

It was not before Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated the great idea of *Juche* and put forward the scientific theory of the revolution on the basis of it that the Korean Communists and people came to have the correct guiding ideology and could keep on advancing along the road to a victory. From this it follows that the idea of *Juche* is the essential idea running through the revolutionary traditions.

The Communists and anti-Japanese guerillas equipped themselves firmly with the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and, on the principles of the independence and self-reliance, produced successful solutions to all the questions including that of arms by pulling through difficulties in their struggle under the circumstances where there were no rear of the state or foundation of a national army nor aid from outside.

Another keynote of the unitary ideological system is the lofty communist revolutionary spirit, the embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas and high virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The communist revolutionary spirit finds its embodiment in the anti-Jap-

(Continued on Page 7)

ABOVE:
The Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle

RIGHT:
Sculpture "Advance to the Homeland" in the central part on the eastern side

BOTTOM LEFT:
Sculpture "The March Onward" in the first part on the eastern side

BOTTOM RIGHT:
Sculpture "The Dawn of the Fatherland's Restoration" in the last part on the eastern side

(Continued from Page 6)

anese guerillas, whose contents being the indefatigable fighting spirit of accomplishing the revolution to the end under any adversity and the revolutionary optimism, the unity based on principles, the revolutionary comradeship, the ardent socialist patriotism and the proletarian internationalist spirit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung educated the anti-Japanese guerillas and the Communists in the idea of *Juche* and the communist revolutionary ideas and thus achieved the unshakable unity of ideas, will and action within the revolutionary ranks, and provided a guarantee for a victory in the anti-Japanese national-liberation war.

The anti-Japanese guerillas equipped firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung established the firm and unshakable system of unitary ideology, under which they made their bones and fleshes of the orders and instructions issued by the Leader as well as the lines and policies formulated by him, unconditionally advocated and carried them through and defended Comrade Kim Il Sung at the risk of their lives.

Another keynote of the revolutionary traditions are the immortal revolutionary exploits Comrade Kim Il Sung performed and the valuable experiences he accumulated in the struggle.

He led the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle all along to victory, thus overthrew Japanese imperialist colonial rule and attained the national liberation. More, he laid a solid groundwork for further development of the Korean revolution and its final victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung built the firm basis for founding the Party, establishing the people's power and organizing the mass organizations; he formed the united anti-imperialist national front and firmly laid the mass foundation of the revolution. Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded in May 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first body of the united anti-Japanese national front in the history of our country, and rallied the entire people closely around it. Thus the powerful internal forces of the Korean revolution were built up.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and unfolded the anti-Japanese armed struggle with a standing armed force under the circumstances where the danger of aggression and war by the fascist countries was increasing from day to day on the international arena and the reactionary forces were launching ever more outrageous offensives against the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and the people in dependent countries. Thus he set an example of armed struggle as a pioneer in the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement, which opened up a new historical era in the national-liberation revolution of the peoples in colonial dependent countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only performed such immortal exploits but also accumulated an abundance of priceless experiences in the revolutionary struggle.

The experiences he gained in the early days of his revolutionary activities and in the period of the subsequent armed struggle include the experiences in the work for founding, strengthening and developing the Party, for setting up the people's revolutionary government and strengthening the function of the proletarian dictatorship of the people's power, the experiences accumulated in the course of organizing and directing the revolutionary mass organizations, in the building of the revolutionary armed forces and military activities and the experiences in the work carried out among the masses of all walks of life for forming the united front. Such a wealth of experiences serves as a guide to action in our revolution and construction.

Another content of the revolutionary traditions created by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the revolutionary method and style of work based on the revolutionary mass viewpoint.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"How could the anti-Japanese guerillas hold out for a long time? Why was it that the Japanese devils failed to destroy us though they had formidable military strength? This was because the guerillas had the correct mass viewpoint and the support of the masses." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 580.)

Further, he pointed out to this effect:

...We should not forget even for a moment that we can win a victory only when we fight with faith in the people and relying on their inexhaustible strength and wisdom. There is nothing impossible if we learn from the people, educate them well, organize and rouse them to action properly....

The establishment of the revolutionary mass viewpoint presents itself as a question related to the fundamental stand of revolutionaries. It proceeds from the premises that we should rely on the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people, the creator of history and material wealth, in order to vanquish the formidable enemy and win a victory in the revolution. Accordingly, one should establish the thorough-going revolutionary mass viewpoint if he wants to acquire the revolutionary method and style of work.

The revolutionary mass viewpoint initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung was established in the ranks of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, whose main contents are to believe in the strength of the masses of the people, rely firmly on the people in the struggle, enhance their revolutionary awakening and to turn the revolutionary work into the work of masses themselves. As a result, the traditions of the method and popular style of work based on the revolutionary mass viewpoint were formed.

The revolutionary method of work created by Comrade Kim Il Sung means to give priority to political work among any other work, put stress on persuasion and education, go down to the lower units to help and teach subordinates and pick out the main link in the whole chain of work and concentrate efforts on it to achieve the solution of the problem and combine the general guidance with specific one.

And the popular style of work includes modesty and simplicity, the traits peculiar to Communists, setting an example with one's own conduct in leading the masses to pull through difficulties and hardships whenever difficult and arduous tasks arise, human traits and cultured practice that should be possessed by Communists, and the traits to live and work in a revolutionary manner.

The revolutionary method and style of work created by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an out and out revolutionary method and style of work based on the revolutionary mass viewpoint. They served as the precious assets for carrying through the mass line of the Party. And they have been flourished and developed in an all-round way after liberation.

* * *

The revolutionary traditions inherited by our Party and people are of immortal significance in scoring the final victory for our revolution, and they have displayed great vitality ever since liberation.

It is thanks to the revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the early years of his arduous revolutionary activities and in the crucible of the subsequent, protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle that the Korean people could achieve the brilliant victories in the revolution and construction.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists after liberation marshalled the reactionaries at home—landlords, pro-Japanese, pro-American elements and comprador capitalists—and made desperate efforts to bring the entire Korean people under the yoke of colonial slavery again. Dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialists, the factionalists and flunkeyists maliciously schemed to split the revolutionary forces.

However, thanks to the strong historical roots laid by him, the Korean people under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung could without delay found the Party, the guiding force of our people, establish the people's government relying firmly on the united front of the broad masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance and found the people's armed forces even in such a difficult situation.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, brought the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to a successful conclusion and further carried out the socialist revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic.

Particularly in the three-year long just Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people knocked down the armed aggressors from 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists and defended the freedom and independence of their country. This is entirely ascribable to the fact that they were under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who established the great revolutionary traditions of our people, that they had the invincible People's Army, direct successor to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, that the entire people, as the anti-Japanese guerillas had done, defended Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives and executed his orders and instructions going through fire and water and that the army and the people were united and rallied steel-strong around the Leader with one and the same idea and will.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 550.)

Indeed, the programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung as to regarding the education in the revolutionary traditions as a means in revolutionizing and working-classizing the people is a comprehensive reflection of the lawful requirements of the socialist and communist construction, and it serves as the guiding principle for tiding over all manner of difficulty and hardship in the revolution and construction and hastening the final victory of the revolution.

In all fields of revolution and construction our Party and people thoroughly inherited and developed the revolutionary traditions Comrade Kim Il Sung had created in the course of his arduous revolutionary struggle, and have thus turned their once backward, semi-feudal colonial society into a mighty socialist society free from exploitation and oppression and made a big stride forward in their struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying the country.

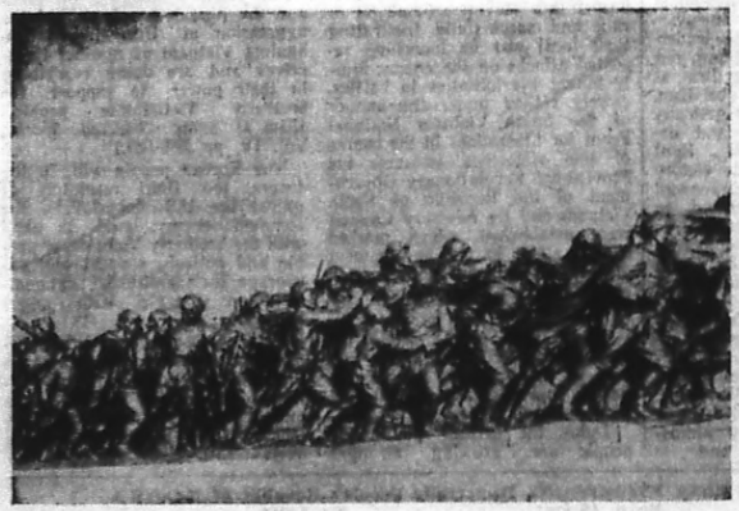
The Korean people will, in future too, as in the past, defend the glorious revolutionary traditions formed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and further carry forward them so as to hasten the day of a final victory in our revolution.

Bang Mun Gwon

TOP LEFT:
Sculpture "Annihilation" in the first part on the west of the Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle

BOTTOM LEFT:
Sculpture "Pulling Through Difficulties" in the central part on the western side

BOTTOM RIGHT:
Sculpture "For Arms" in the last part on the western side of the Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle



Korean People Rejoice Over the Victory of Heroic Vietnamese People as Their Own

Pyongyang City Meeting Dedicated to the 24th Birthday of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Held

A Pyongyang city meeting dedicated to the 24th birthday of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was held on the evening of September 1 at the Moranbong Theatre.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades Li Jong Ok and Choi Yong Jin and leading functionaries of government organs and public organizations.

Invited to the meeting were Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador of the DRV to Korea, Vu Ngoc Ho, Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam to Korea, and Vietnamese students studying in Pyongyang.

Kim Gwan Sop, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, made a speech at the meeting.

He said:

The founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first people's democratic state in southeast Asia, 24 years ago was a brilliant fruition of the protracted revolutionary struggle the Vietnamese people waged against foreign imperialists and for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and an event of great historic significance in the development of revolution in southeast Asia.

He pointed to the glorious path of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle traversed by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and sternly denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists. He expressed the firm conviction that the brotherly Vietnamese people will surely win final victory in the anti-U.S. national-salvation resistance war.

Ambassador Le Thiet Hung spoke next.

He said that the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was a victory of Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, he expressed heartfelt thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung who assists with all sincerity the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause and shows constant concern for deepening the militant friendship and strengthening solidarity firmly sealed long ago between the peoples of our two fraternal countries. He also expressed gratitude to the Party, Government and people of fraternal Korea for their resolute support and valuable aid.

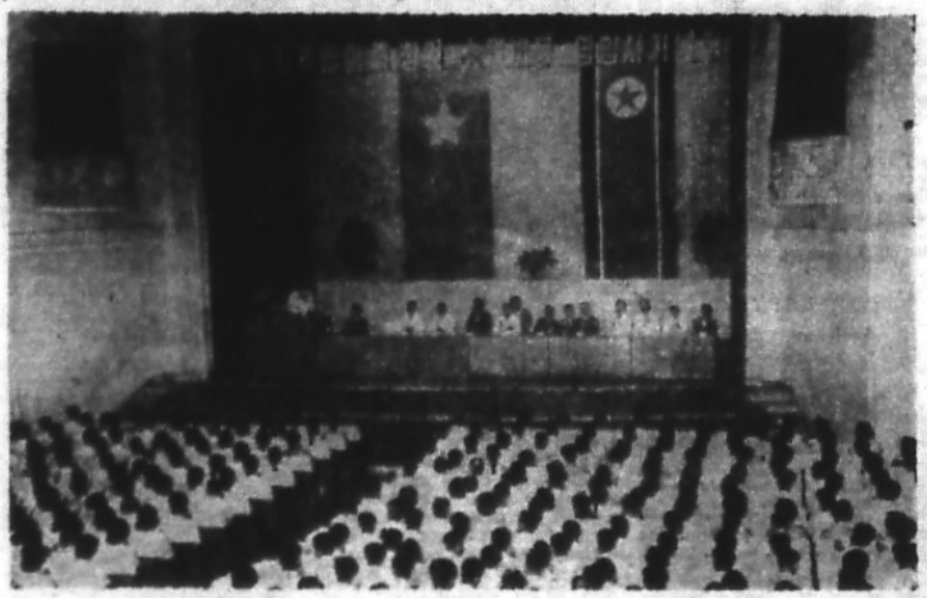
He congratulated the Korean people on the successes they made in socialist construction and in the struggle for the country's unification under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea. He stressed that the Workers' Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people will firmly unite with the fraternal Korean people in any adversity and fully support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for shattering the new war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and unifying the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference after forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

He concluded his speech with the following slogans:

Long live Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and close friend of the Vietnamese people!

Long live President Ho Chi Minh, the great Leader of the Vietnamese nation!

The meeting closed with the "Internationale."



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also with the interests of the socialist camp, he said.

Pointing out that the labour enthusiasm and self-sacrificing spirit of the peoples of the two countries in building economy and increasing defense capacity will turn into ardent patriotism and militant spirit when the situation demands, the head of the Cuban delegation declared: If necessary, we will defend our gains and Marxism-Leninism in any part of the world, changing work tools for weapons.

Declaring that Cuba and Korea would remain as ever comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench for the final victory of socialism, he stressed that Cuba would unconditionally support the Korean people in their just struggle for unifying the fatherland within the present generation.

He extended thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung who, busy as he was, personally initiated the aid in the development of the metallurgical industry of Cuba and directed personal concern to this work and gave advices and teachings in it.

Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, spoke next.

Saying that an agreement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rendering economic and technical aid to the Republic of Cuba was concluded during the stay of the delegation in our country, he stressed:

This is a clear manifestation of the lofty desire and hope of the Korean and Cuban peoples to actively support and help each other in the common struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, and will record a new page in the history of friendship between the two countries.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries, which were formed and are developing in a struggle, are firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and they are a fine example of relations between class brothers.

In the future too, as in the past, our people will make every effort to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Cuban people and actively support and encourage their just cause in firmly defending the Western Hemisphere outpost of socialism.

He went on:

We vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive and subversive machinations against the Republic of Cuba and we will always stand firm on the side of the heroic Cuban people who, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, are struggling vigorously for socialist construction, while firmly defending the gains of the revolution against the encroachment of the enemy.

Holding aloft the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people, who are standing firm at the eastern outpost of socialism, will step up more energetically economic construction and defence upbuilding and fight staunchly for the complete victory of socialism and the independent unification of the fatherland, in face of the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, and thus carry out with credit their assigned national and international duties.

He sincerely wished the Cuban people brilliant successes in socialist construction and in the immediate struggle for scaling the sugar height of ten million tons.

The banquet proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Final Victory Belongs to Heroic Vietnamese People

The heroic Vietnamese people significantly mark the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, their glorious fatherland, amid the fierce flames of the victorious anti-U.S. national-salvation resistance war.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the brotherly Vietnamese people.

The founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first people's democratic state in southeast Asia, on September 2, 1945 was the fruition of the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people, and it was a historic event of great significance for the development of revolution in this region.

In the past 24 years after the founding of the Republic, the Vietnamese people, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh, have waged an indomitable, heroic struggle for repelling the invasion by the imperialists, safeguarding the freedom and independence of the fatherland and building socialism and attained brilliant victories in this course.

The heroic Vietnamese people who had won a historic victory in the nine-year long sanguinary anti-French resistance war rose up in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism and No. 1 target in the struggle of the world people, who had wormed themselves into their country in place of defeated French invaders and are now displaying matchless mass heroism and fervent patriotism in the sacred anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

The people and People's Army in North Vietnam are successfully frustrating the barbarous destructive war of the U.S. imperialist aggressors by dealing retaliatory blows to the scoundrels who are pouncing upon them from the air and the sea and achieving brilliant successes in strengthening defence capacity and in socialist construction. The people and People's Liberation Armed Forces in South Vietnam, inspired by the brilliant successes of their brothers in North Vietnam, are driving the U.S. imperialists deeper into the inescapable pit of ruin and successfully frustrating their local war by launching repeated attacks on the enemy firmly taking the initiative in battles, closely rallied under the banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. In the course of this victorious advance, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and its Advisory Council were established, which marked a new stage in the development of the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over the brilliant victory of the brotherly Vietnamese people and warmly congratulate them on their victory.

Today the heroic Vietnamese people are growing stronger through the struggle, winning greater victories.

The final defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam has become decisive.

Instead of drawing due lessons from their ignominious defeat, the U.S. imperialists are persistently brewing a sinister plot to further intensify their aggression behind the Paris Conference under the deceptive cloak of "peace." This is nothing but the last-ditch struggle of those whose days are numbered.

The Korean people sternly denounce all sorts of criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people and fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the ten-point proposition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the action programme of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam which put forth fair solutions to the Vietnam question.

The Vietnam question must and can be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves, the master of this question.

The U.S. imperialists must stop for good all their aggressive acts against Vietnam and pull out of South Vietnam unconditionally, immediately and completely, taking with them their aggressor troops, the mercenaries of their satellites and puppets and all lethal weapons.

The heroic Vietnamese people are making a great contribution to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the world people for defeating U.S. imperialism by tearing in southeast Asia a limb off the U.S. imperialists, the heinous enemy of the world people, through their self-sacrificing indomitable struggle.

The peoples of the whole world should pool their strength to resolutely check the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam and actively support and encourage the Vietnamese people who are fighting valiantly on the foremost line of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 588-589.)

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight resolutely against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, hand in hand with the brotherly Vietnamese people and actively support and encourage their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle with might and main.

Final victory belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people who have the brilliant traditions of the anti-imperialist struggle and enjoy the unanimous support and encouragement of the peoples the world over.

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